(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1450.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1773.

BARCELONA, *April* 3.

A Courier extraordinary is juſt arrived from Madrid, ſince which they have been very buſy in the arſenal in providing neceſſaries for all the regiments of infantry to take the field. Nine thouſand tents are alſo ordered to be got ready for the ſervice of 60,000 men. Two chebecs have been diſpatched for Majorca, to engage all the ſailors they can find, as well as thoſe who were before exempt from ſervice. The like enrolment is ordered to be made on all the coaſt of Catalonia.

WARSAW, *April* 3. The Pruſſina troops continue to advance nearer to this capital, and are now within eight miles of it.

They write from Samogitia, that the Pruſſians form pretenſions on that Duchy; and we learn from Poliſh Pruſſia, that the city of Thorn is threatened with a famine, on account of its being ſurrounded by Pruſſians.

COPENHAGEN, *April* 6. The Magnificent, Oreſund, and Ebenazar, ſhips of war, the firſt of which carries 80 guns, the ſecond 70, and the third 50, entered this road on the 5th of this month. Some hundreds of ſailors are alſo arrived at Fleſburg, to man out the fleet. Four thouſand tents are preparing at Altona by order of government, which are to be ready before the month of May; and ſeveral thouſand tons of meal have been ſhipped at Flenſburg, Apenrade, &c. for the kingdom of Norway. On the 2d of this month a tranſport, with a number of ſurgeons on board, ſailed from hence, in order to ſerve among the troops which Prince Charles of Heſſe is aſſembling in Norway, and which are made to amount to 12000 men, well diſciplined. Thoſe are cantoned on the frontiers.

LONDON, *April* 23.

A correſpondent informs us, that laſt night preſs warrants were iſſued out, and that upwards of fourteen hundred ſailors were taken out of the veſſels in the river, and carried on board the tenders off the tower.

All the peace officers for Weſtminſter are ordered to attend in the neighbourhood of the houſes of parliament on Monday next, to prevent any inſults being offered to any members, if a concourſe of people ſhould aſſemble to learn the iſſue of Mr. Wilkes's attempt to take his ſeat in the houſe.

April 24. The true caſe of the preſent armament is as follows: The Ruſſian fleet, which has, for a long time paſt, rode triumphant in the Mediterranean, has been guilty of many exceſſes, and in particular has greatly interrupted the French Turky trade. The court of Verſailles has made ſeveral repreſentations on this head without obtaining redreſs; in conſequence of which, they have notified to our court, that a fleet is fitting out at Toulon, to drive the Ruſſians out of the Mediterranean: our miniſtry replied, that Great Britain would ſend a fleet to obſerve them.

The preparations for war are now carrying on with the utmoſt vigour; the fleet mentioned in our paper of Thurſday, it is ſaid, will be commanded by Admiral Keppel, who is to have a commodore under him.

It was yeſterday aſſerted upon Change, that an account had juſt arrived from Naples, declaring the town of Catania, in Sicily, had been almoſt deſtroyed by an eruption of Mount Ætna, which happened in the middle of the laſt month.

This day a ſloop of war is to be moored off the Tower, for the ſervice of the regulating captains.

If the preſent report of an approaching war is well founded, and ſuch an event ſhould take place, however it might militate againſt the ſchemes of the miniſtry it would certainly be a very eſſential benefit to three fourths of the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Lord Bute is very much indiſpoſed and attended by Dr. Fordyce at Luton.

The following intelligence may be depended on, that 8 ſail of the line are ordered for the Mediterranean immedeately; ſix are to be fitted out with all expedition, with ſome frigates for the Weſt-Indies, and eight more, making in the whole twenty-two ſhips of the line, which are deſigned for Aſia and America.

It is ſaid, Lord North had three motives for calling the houſe of commons on the 26th of April, for the ſenſe of the conſtituents upon the propriety of oppoſing France in its project of ſending a fleet to the Baltic, and another to the Mediterranean, for reſtoring to his Majeſty inſtead of his preſent allowance, the revenues ſettled upon his grandfather, and for obliging the plunderers of the eaſt to refund.

Lord Rochford threatened to reſign his office, if a fleet was not immediately equipped.

The ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, having ſent the ſheriffs of Middleſex the following letter,

From the houſe of commons, 7th April 1773.

"SIR,

"I am commanded by the houſe of commons to acquaint you, that you are immediately upon the receipt of this to ſummon the repreſentatives of your county and boroughs within the ſame, to attend their ſervice in parliament, on Monday the 26th day of this inſtant April, the houſe of commons intending to proceed with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt ſuch of their members as ſhall then neglect to attend the ſervice of the houſe; and you are to give me an account of the receipt of this and what you have done therein, upon pain of incurring the diſpleaſure of the ſaid houſe.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

FLETCHER NORTON."

The ſheriff in purſuance thereto, this day ſummoned the ſeveral repreſentatives for London, Middleſex, and Weſtminſter, and ſent the following letter to the ſpeaker:

"SIR,

"In conſequence of your direction to us in the name of the houſe of commons, we have given the proper notice to—Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, and Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; repreſentatives of London—John Wilkes, Eſq; and John Glynn, Eſq; Knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex.—And to Earl Percy, and Sir Robert Barnard, Bart. repreſentatives of Weſtminſter.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

RICHARD OLIVER, } Sheriffs."
WATKIN LEWES, }

To the Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons.

(COPY.)

Prince's court, April 20, 1773.

SIR,

In purſuance of your orders to the ſheriff of Middleſex on the 7th of this month to ſummon the repreſentatives of this county, I have received a letter from Richard Oliver, Eſq; and Sir Watkin Lewes, requiring my "attendance in the houſe of commons on the "26th day of this inſtant April," with a declaration, "that the houſe of commons intend to proceed with "the utmoſt ſeverity againſt ſuch of their members "as ſhall then neglect to attend the ſervice of the "houſe."

The two gentlemen, Sir, as well as every man of ſenſe and principle in the kingdom, could not entertain a doubt, that the legal members of Middleſex were Mr. Glynn and myſelf, the perſons, who were choſen into parliament by a majority of the freeholders. The ſummonſes in conſequence iſſued to us by their expreſs directions. The ſentiments however of the houſe of commons appear to me very different, and not leſs in direct oppoſition to every idea of juſtice than to the rights of the publick. It's too evident, they mean a continuation of their former injuries to the county of Middleſex and the nation at large, by their ſtill ſuffering Mr. Luttrell to ſit in parliament, the pretended repreſentative of freeholders, who voted againſt him. In this ſpirit and injuſtice they intended the ſummons ſhould iſſue to a gentleman, who has no pretence to a ſeat in the houſe of commons, but finds his uſurpation ſupported by their fraud and violence.

I have not been remiſs, Sir, on this occaſion in duty to my worthy conſtituents, and to my country. I neglected no opportunity of demanding the ſeat, to which I was ſo honourably choſen, nor have I failed to proteſt frequently, both to the parliament and nation, againſt the injuſtice done to the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, as being ſuffered to be repreſented only in part by Mr. Glynn, although with the higheſt reputation to himſelf, and the moſt eſſential benefit to the publick. On the 27th of January 1769, I demanded in perſon at the bar of the houſe of commons to be admitted and ſworn in, as one of the knights of the ſhire for this county. In a letter to you, Sir, as ſpeaker, on the 20th of March 1771, I declared, "In the name of the freeholders of Mid-"dleſex, I again demand my ſeat in parliament, hav-"ing the honour of being freely choſen by a very "great majority one of the repreſentatives for the ſaid "county. I am ready to take the oaths preſcribed by "law, and to give in my qualification as knight of "the ſhire." I now to you, Sir, as ſpeaker, renew the ſame claim in the ſtrongeſt manner, for the injured people of England, and my conſtituents, the freeholders of the county of Middleſex. I will never ceaſe to ſupport with ſpirit the clear right I derive from them by all conſtitutional modes of redreſs, till every, the moſt minute, trace of the late ſhameful proceedings, be utterly done away, and the guilt fully expiated.

The people, Sir, are anxious that the houſe ſhould embrace the opportunity, which now naturally offers, of reviewing their conduct, of doing a neceſſary piece of juſtice by reſcinding that arbitrary reſolution of May 8th, 1769, which virtually repeals the great charter and the bill of rights in the important point of the freedom of election, "that Henry Lawes Luttrell, "Eſq; is duly elected a knight of the ſhire for the "county of Middleſex." While this reſolution remains in the journals of the houſe, I aſſert that the houſe of commons in the perſon of one man, illegally deprived of his ſeat in parliament, have diſfranchiſed all the people of England, and in the perſon of another have aſſumed to themſelves the right of nominating to any county, city, or borough, in defiance of the legal electors. The right of election is in the people, which they hold abſolutely independent of the houſe of commons, who are only the guardians of that, and every other leſs ſacred, right. The preſent majority have betrayed their truſt, and given up thoſe invaluable privileges which they were choſen to defend and protect. Our anceſtors held the freedom of election, ſubject only to the law of the land, to be of the eſſence, as well as the nobler part, of the franchiſe. Their poſterity have been robbed of this firſt, this diſtinguiſhing, and favourite honour of Engliſhmen by a venal ſenate—hitherto with impunity.

It is ſcarcely poſſible to imagine a precedent more fatal to the free conſtitution of any ſtate, or more alarming, to the members themſelves, who, indulging in ſupine eaſe and luxury, amid the cries of the ſtarving poor, unfeeling as unrepenting, now glory in the rich ſpoils of this ignoble victory over their bleeding country, and perhaps their poſterity. I wiſh to awaken them by a ſenſe of their own danger, ſince they are deaf to the voice of truth and liberty. Should the reſolution I have mentioned not be reſcinded, the precedent is at hand to juſtify the future violence of any minion or miniſter againſt themſelves, on the ſlighteſt act of diſobedience or neglect. It is not neceſſary to call in a jury of our countrymen to try the fact on oath. A complaiſant and corrupt majority may be induced, after a mock examination of two or three witneſſes not ſworn, to vote any man, obnoxious to a deſpotic court or miniſtry, guilty of a libel, even againſt a profligate peer, to expel him the houſe, and adopt in his room ſome forward ſlave of power, who will court and kiſs the baſe chains, forged by a tyrant, without any appeal having been made by the party pretending to be aggrieved by the libel either to the laws of the land or of honour. Such a precedent is now on record, the moſt admired page in the thirty folio volumes of the journals, and engraven on the cankered hearts of our modern courtiers and miniſters.

The reverence I have for parliaments, Sir, has induced me to ſtate the miſchiefs, with which we are threatened, ſhould the reſolution not be reſcinded. By the ſervile and iniquitous conduct of the preſent houſe of commons, the regard of the people to that part of our conſtitution is viſibly weakened. The majority of the members are abhorred as the inſtruments of miniſterial tyranny, not revered as the protectors of the rights of the nation. They are become odious as well as criminal; for, from the meaneſt and moſt intereſted motives, they have totally ſubverted the conſtitution, and effected an abſolute diſſolution of that fair and equal ſyſtem of power, by which we have hitherto been, and alone can be legally governed. They have fallen into the loweſt ſtate of humiliation and contempt. If however they perſevere in the violation of our fundamental rights, if they continue actuated by the ſame ſpirit of uſurpation and lawleſs violence, one hope ſtill remains, the wiſdom and virtue of a future independent parliament, which cannot fail ſoon to give vigour and ſucceſs to the honeſt efforts of all real patriots for the reſtoration of the conſtitution, and to pour juſt vengence on their guilty predeceſſors.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES.

Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the houſe of commons.

Orders are iſſued for the garriſon of Gibraltar and Minorca, to be re-inforced with all expedition, and to be ſupplied with powder and ball, and all neceſſaries in caſe of another hoſtile ſalutation.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 9.

The publick are cautioned to beware of counterfeit Maryland DOLLAR BILLS, dated the firſt of March, 1770, as ſome are now paſſing amongſt us; they are badly cut on copper plate, the letters, both on the face and back of the bill, ſtand very irregular, and the whole is ſo ill executed, that we think no perſon acquainted with the printing letters can be deceived by them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Virginia, dated March 23.

"I can inform you, for certain, that the new province on the Ohio is confirmed to the proprietors, by the name of Pittſylvania, in honour of Lord Chatham. Mr. Wharton, from Philadelphia, will be appointed governer in a few days; all other appointments to be made by the King. The ſeat of government is to be fixed at the fork of the great Kanawah and Ohio rivers, as I expected, from the ſituation of that country; by which you may judge of the great advantages that muſt ariſe to the trade at Richmond, as ſoon as a communica-

tion can be made so near that fine province, the new proprietors will contribute largely towards opening both James and Potowmack rivers; and as soon as the principal and interest are repaid to the subscribers, the navigation of the rivers then to be free, only a small tax for repairs, &c."

Extract of a letter from London dated April 25.

——" War is inevitable —Press warrants were issued some days ago at the admiralty, and orders for recruiting are preparing at the war office, an augmentation in the guards has already taken place at Wapping, and the environs of this great metropolis are swarming with press gangs, the clerks in the admiralty navy and war office, have been obliged to give attendance for some time past till 12 at night, the Russian and Prussian ministers have daily conferences with the premier and Lord Rochford—all foretells what must soon happen. Grim war is two conspicuous in every countenance the din of arms hits heavy in the forhead of the landholder, while the soldier is elate with a coming expectation of being crowned with laurel. Vain hope!—that bubble honour will excite many a good husband to take their last adieu of loving wives; many a fond father must bid farewel to their tender prattlers, and many an honest bachelor must leave endearing friends and obliging mistresses.

I do not know how you Americans may relish this, but I believe a war carried on in the West-Indies is of service to the continent, and am convinced a stroke of importance will be struck there, as Admiral Kepple will assuredly command the fleet destined for that part of the world, and Admiral Saunders the fleet of observation in the Mediterranean."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 24.

Messr. Peter Chaillie, Nehemiah Holland, John Purnell Robins, and William Purnell, are elected representatives for Worcester county.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Lieutenant General and chief Governor in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Upper House of Assembly, return your Excellency our thanks, as well for your kind and obliging speech at the opening of this session, as for giving us this early opportunity of enacting such laws as may promote the general welfare.

We cannot but derive great pleasure and satisfaction from your Excellency's re-appointment, and the royal approbation of your past conduct, and have the strongest persuasion your endeavours to advance the prosperity of the province will continue to be exercised for that very laudable purpose, and that your Excellency's good intentions will be assisted by the concurrence of the new proprietary and the guardians of his minority.

June 18, 1773. *Signed per order,* BENEDICT CALVERT.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I return you my best thanks for your very obliging Address, and feel great pleasure in your congratulations on my re-appointment, and your persuasion of my endeavours to advance the prosperity of the province; your early and numerous attendance, at the meeting of this session, is a convincing and satisfactory proof to me of your inclination to second the same.

June 18, 1773. ROBERT EDEN.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Assembly convened, return your Excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of this session.

A meeting of the general assembly at this time is very inconvenient to the private affairs of many of us, but as your Excellency has thought proper to convene us, the peculiar state of the province has determined us to proceed to business. We shall make every effort in our power for the enacting such laws as may promote the general welfare; and whenever your Excellency is pleased to concur, you will as certainly obtain as merit the thanks of a grateful people.

It gives us a singular pleasure to be informed, that his Majesty has taken immediate notice of the affairs and government of this province, and we have the firmest reliance, that the conduct of the late representatives, so generally agreeable to their constituents, when fully known to the father of his people, cannot but meet with his royal approbation.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Speaker.

June 17, 1773.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Lower House,

I return you thanks for your Address, and sincerely hope that the general welfare may be promoted by prudent and salutary laws.

I am glad, gentlemen, that his Majesty's immediate notice of the affairs and government of this province gives you pleasure; and hope you will be particularly solicitous to merit his gracious approbation.

Annapolis, 18th June, 1773. ROBERT EDEN.

TO THE PRINTER.

PLEASED with the flattering hopes of seeing your Gazette adorned with a splendid account of the spirited proceedings of our patriots, at the close of our election; I have waited the arrival of the two last posts from Annapolis, with the most anxious expectation. I expected to have found the most ample justice done to the *patriotic* transactions of that memorable day, on which the nefarious proclamation was arraigned at the dread tribunal of the mob, was tried, condemned, and finally brought to suffer, by the hands of *the common hangman*. But, I have waited in vain; and, it is with the greatest concern, I perceive that no such representation hath been given to the publick. The patriot freemen of Baltimore county, have been robbed, unjustly robbed, by I know not what malignant influence, of the fairest feather that ever adorned the patriot's cap, and which they fondly hoped *to have worn aw[illegible] plume*. Such a felonious attempt, however, "*must* "*not—cannot—shall not be endured.*" What! shall the glorious flame of liberty, that hath just blazed out among us, be for ever extinguished?—or, shall the triumphs of mobism remain longer untold? Can the historian's pen be brandished in a more glorious cause, than rescuing from oblivion, the perishable names of *the patriotic few*, who have rid the world of the horrible proclamation? What have the patriot citizens of Annapolis; or the independent freemen of Anne-Arundel done, more than those, that their names alone should shine resplendent in records, that will hand them down, *with a sweet savour*, to future generations? Nay, historians have not been wanting to immortalize the phlegmatics of Frederick, who, by I know not what collision, have emitted such sparks of patriotism as might kindle kindred flames in the frozen breast of a Laplander. Shall it then be said, that the tyrant Cæsar fell, by the hands of so many worthies, and that the *glorious few* of Baltimore stabbed him not? Forbid it Brutus—and thou Cassius forbid it! Give therefore, Mr. Printer, give immediately to the publick, the following narrative of the late illustrious proceedings of our patriots, respecting the odious proclamation.

On the last day of our election, when the polls were closed, and Messr. Ridgely, Deye, Hall and Tolley were declared duly elected, a peal of applause, in three loud huzzas, burst from the multitude. Immediately, from the croud, there issued a voice, as it were the voice of one raised from the dead, which squeaked "*no proclamation—hang—burn and bury the* "*proclamation.*" A general murmur arose, which was very properly construed an approbation of the proposal. As the new chosen delegates had just received the most obliging letters of advice and information, by express from the great *Annapolitan leaders*; and that so arduous a business might be conducted as similar to the grand original as it is permitted to humble imitators to approach; it was agreed, that the ceremony should be conducted, according to *the directions* in the aforesaid letter contained. Accordingly, a speech, arraigning the proclamation, was pronounced by the orator of the day; it was resolved to be arbitrary and illegal; and it was adjudged to be hanged at the usual place of execution. About 4 o'clock p. m. the procession, "*with solemn pace and step profound,*" began to move through the streets towards the gallows, accompanied with all the regalia of military interment (the firing of minute guns excepted), that is to say, colours properly labelled flying, drums beating, and fifes and fiddles playing. When the procession had arrived at the gallows, one of those unlucky accidents, which sometimes disconcert the best laid plans, had like to have spoiled all. In the hurry of preparation, *they had forgot to bring the criminal along with them*; or he had made his escape in the bustle. A hue and cry was raised, messengers were instantly dispatched in search of him, and a reward *with the thanks of the representatives* were offered for apprehending him; but, in vain. It was then suspected, that perhaps he might be concealed in the houses of some of the disaffected; a general search was therefore made; but, all to no purpose. In this perplexing situation, it was observed by the sagacious, that perhaps the offender might have audaciously crept into the proceedings of the late lower house. Upon examination, this was found to be really the case; and the traitor was discovered where he had hid himself as the place of greatest safety, near *the famous resolves themselves.* He was instantly torn with indignation from his hiding place, and dragged away to immediate execution. To do him justice, he submitted to his fate, with the utmost firmness of mind, and with a countenance which seemed to laugh to scorn the malice of his enemies, and the utmost efforts of his tormentors. After he had hung the usual time he was cut down; and, in humble imitation of the patriotic men of Frederick, he was laid with his face turned downwards, in token of his immediate descent into hell from whence he originated, and as a means of his never rising again into judgement; he was then put into a coffin for that purpose provided, and "*laid* "*low in his narrow cause,*" amidst the approving yells of the spectators of all kinds, and of every complexion and occupation. But, a phenomenon ominous indeed, and truly distressing to every genuine patriot who attended the execution, now presented itself to their astonished view. As the malefactor descended to the place "*where the weary are at rest,*" something was observed to adhere close to his back, still shewing signs of life, and seeming to pursue and persecute him in his grave. It could not at first be conceived what being was capable of carrying its virulence such lengths; till a deep groan ascended from the pit, and a voice was heard to say, with bitter lamentations—"*Do not we* "*beseech you, bury us alive; we are your friends—the re-*"*solves of the lower house.*" It was then discovered, but alas too late, that the said resolves had stood on the other side of the page from whence the proclamation was torn; and by this most unfortunate circumstance, were now irrecoverably involved in the same undistinguished ruin. Their cries grew fainter and fainter, till they were heard no more; and they now sleep (peace be to their ashes) undisturbed, and undisturbing.

When this transaction, so illustrious in the eyes of Maryland, was finished; the same *motley group* which attended the execution, repaired the new chosen delegates "*to testify their thanks*" to THE FIRST CITIZEN, for his *spirited, eloquent, and patriotic opposition* to the proclamation while alive. Thus Mr. Printer, have I given you, a full and faithful account of the proceedings of a day, sacred to Maryland liberty, and which ought to be held in everlasting remembrance to *the patriotic few*, who thus nobly "*stopt the career*" of the odious proclamation.

Plausible objections, Mr. Printer, may be started even to the most laudable measure; and to give universal satisfaction is impossible. It is not therefore surprising, to hear many who, dead to all the finer feelings of the patriotic mind, speak with abhorrence of this illustrious proceeding, and who cavil at this mode of determining the legality of the proclamation. They shrug their shoulders, and with affected wisdom observe, that we have a governor "*youthful and undergo-*"*ing,*" whose interest it is not, to enslave the people, or to infringe their privileges; that if the proclamation was illegal, the intention of issuing it, was clearly praise worthy, and moreover, that it hath already been declared by resolve of the late lower house to be illegal and unconstitutional; that it is perfectly inconsistent with the dignity of a free and intelligent people, to suffer themselves to be tossed about by every inflammatory blast blown by *the Annapolitan junto*, who but too plainly endeavour to *use the people as a ladder*, whereby *to climb into the first offices of the province*; and that this great commercial county is perfectly unconnected with the family feuds of the great, nor, can its interest be promoted by taking part in the political squabbles of the metropolis, which are plainly fomented by *a few men*, who under the specious covering of patriotism, sacrifice the peace and happiness of the province, to promote their selfish purposes. Thus do some men rail, and speak irreverently of those who have stood foremost the guardians of the laws and the constitution, and whose names will be handed down to posterity, covered with honour, and with glory. But, to the railings of men, who make so light of a measure, "*which if established would by its pernicious tendency in-*"*volve in ruin the most sacred rights of a free people,*" very little attention is due.

These abettors of tyranny, not content with renouncing the glory which might have covered themselves, by joining in so glorious a cause, have weakly endeavoured to depreciate the merit of *the few* whose actions will reflect eternal honour on this county. For, they have the effrontery to assert, that of the one hundred and fifty patriots who attended the execution of the proclamation, there were not ten legal voters, exclusive of the delegates, and a few others who stopt to see the solemn farce; that the remainder was nothing more than a fortuitous collection of negroes, servants, and convicts, the veriest dregs of the earth. Ye *worshipful ornaments of Astrea's bench*, and *you* whose merit ought ere now to have placed you among the representatives of the people, what think ye of this abominable calumny? Do not your patriotic breasts burn with indignation at so vile an insinuation?

For my part, I rejoice to find, that since the spirit of liberty hath forsaken the hollow hearts of those, who call themselves gentlemen, it hath happily taken up its abode, among the more virtuous mob. That it may long flourish and raise its drooping head, when every other pulse shall vibrate languid in the sinking cause, "*We on our bended knees to heaven devoutly pray.*"

Baltimore, June 9, 1773. MARK ANTHONY.

"*When men continue long in power, they grow fond of it,*
"*and commonly are for enlarging it; a number of of-*
"*fices, powerful, and rich are dangerous to a free so-*
"*ciety.*" Cato's letters.

IF we take a retrospective view of the state of this province, during the ten or twelve years immediately preceding the passage of the contested forty per poll act, we shall not find it difficult to account for the conduct of our ancestors in making that law, considered by dispassionate men of the present age, as subversive of the principles, on which this colony in particular was founded, as repugnant to the spirit of colonization in general, and as highly prejudicial to posterity, however suitable it may have been to the temper of those times, and to the views of the prevailing party. Zeal for the established church and hatred of popery were not the sole motives, which actuated those legislators; we may presume less laudable considerations had some influence on their proceedings, if credit may be given to a report, that the clergy strenuously contended for fixed salaries in lieu of the 40 per poll, and that the assembly as strenuously insisted on the latter establishment. In this dispute we see both sides actuated by the same narrow, and confined principles: the assembly consulting the actual interest of their constituents, and wholly unconcerned about their descendants; the clergy equally inattentive to, and regardless of their successors. It is plain "*they had not the earnest* "*desire of our present worthy incumbents (who consider* "*themselves as trustees only for posterity) to have the pa-*"*trimony of the church handed down to their successors*" on such footing, as might at a future day, and that not very distant, tempt an English bishop to wish for a translation to a Maryland parish. I am aware of the objection, which is often made to fixed salaries; if originally reasonable, nay if liberal and genteel, it is said, in process of time they become too scanty from the decreasing value of money, and the increasing price of provision. This objection has not been made to the clergy's allowance in Virginia, or if made, has not been regarded. In that colony the clergy's stipends are limited to about 16000 pounds of tobacco annually, with a glebe annexed to each parish, by which means as the parishioners increase in number the proportion

of the tax is leſſened to each individual: nor is this diminution of the tax the only benefit reſulting from that wiſe regulation. Clergymen are thereby kept in a ſtate of dependance on the civil power, and the dangerous influence of that body, which too large a ſhare of wealth would be apt to create, is prevented. The primitive ages of chriſtianity prove, that a happy mediocrity, ſuitable to the ſpirit of our divine religion, rendered its paſtors humble, patient, and diligent, in the diſcharge of their holy functions. The clergyman of moderate fortune ſeldom foregoes the duties of his ſtation, to diſplay his political talents, in order to ſecond the views of ambition or avarice; the meddling, turbulent prieſt is moſt commonly wealthy: firſt perverted by affluence, then diſguſted with his calling, the meek and charitable precepts of the goſpel ceaſe to guide his actions; he throws off the nobleſt character, and aſſumes the moſt contemptible, that of a court-ſycophant, or miniſterial hireling. It belongs not to an individual to point out what ſalaries it would be proper to ſettle on the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church; a matter of ſuch conſequence muſt be left to the wiſdom and diſcretion of the legiſlature: thus much however a private writer, I hope, may ſay without being thought guilty of arrogance, or preſumption, that forty pounds of tobacco per poll, all circumſtances duly weighed, is moſt certainly an exorbitant proviſion, and conſequently unreaſonable.

That the clergy ſhould endeavour to ſupport ſo beneficial an eſtabliſhment is not to be wondered at: while we blame their too great attachment to worldly concerns, we ought to make ſome allowance for human frailty, and to conſider, that the ſanctity of prieſthood cannot diveſt prieſts entirely of their paſſions. It will appear on examination, that at the time of enacting the 40 per poll law, the *largeſt* pariſh was not worth more than £. 150 cur. annually; but now it may be truly ſaid that our pariſhes riſe from £. 300 or £. 250 the loweſt value to 2000 currency per annum, rating tobacco at the average price it has borne for ſome years paſt. I ſpeak not this at random. What judgment then muſt we form of thoſe men, who eſpouſed from policy, not conviction, the unreaſonable claim of the clergy, who made a ſhield of that order to defend their own uſurpations, to obſtruct a new regulation of fees, and to uphold the old table, which they have endeavoured by every artifice to tranſmit unimpaired to their ſucceſſors in office. Are not the officers in the upper houſe, who unwilling to ſubmit to a new regulation of fees, held forth the clergy as an unſurmountable obſtacle thereto, unleſs their dues ſhould be previouſly ſettled, juſtly chargeable not only with the want of a legal ſettlement of fees, but alſo with the loſs of an inſpection law, and the continuance of the 40 per poll, ſhould the validity of the act be confirmed by a legal determination? If the lower houſe had coincided with the views, and wiſhes of the officers in the upper, if a table of fees had been offered by the former agreeable to the craving appetites of thoſe gentlemen, this condeſcenſion would probably have begot a reciprocal complaiſance, and we have great reaſon to believe that on the death or removal of the preſent incumbents 5/9 per poll on every taxable would have been deemed a ſufficient ſupport for the clergy. On the expiration of the inſpection law, matters of the utmoſt conſequence to the welfare of this province claimed the attention, and called for the interpoſition of its legiſlature. What regulations would be uſeful, what would be juſt, every man of common ſenſe could diſcover; but every friend to his country dreaded an obſtruction to meaſures of general utility as inconſiſtent with the particular intereſts of ſome leading men in adminiſtration. The utmoſt exertion of political intrigue was expected on their part; in this expectation the publick was not deceived. The officers having no other reſource left, made a merit of neceſſity; they offered to receive their fees in money at 12/6 currency per hundred in lieu of tobacco. The offer came with a bad grace, and was attributed to the agreement entered into by the lawyers, and publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, to receive their fees at the above rate, notwithſtanding they were by law entitled to tobacco, the value of which was more than double that price. The officers not being under the ſame ſituation, but obliged to have recourſe to the conſtitutional trial by jury in a quantum meruit, in what did the merit of their offer conſiſt? They conſented to take, what in juſtice they only ought to have received even under the inſpection law, had its true ſpirit and intention been complied with. In 1747 twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence cut. was deemed the full equivalent of 100 lb. of tobacco; the framers of that law neglected to inſert a clauſe in it to this effect, that in caſe tobacco ſhould riſe above 12/6 per cent. the planters might then chooſe to pay the fees of officers in tobacco, or in caſh at the rated value: for want of ſuch a clauſe, the officers, lawyers, and clergy have pocketed ſome hundred thouſands of pounds more, than what was thought by the legiſlature equivalent to their ſervices, and of courſe intended to be given. It is no doubt to be wiſhed that the aſſembly would heartily unite in framing a law for the regulation of our ſtaple, of officers fees, and clergys dues: but when a ſalutary law muſt be purchaſed by conceſſions dangerous to liberty, we had better ſubmit to a temporary inconvenience, reſulting from the loſs of the law, than ſuffer a galling yoke to be faſtened on the necks of poſterity. Had the different branches of the legiſlature concurred from the ſettlement of the province in promoting the general good, we ſhould have rivalled, perhaps have ſurpaſſed Pennſylvania in every uſeful improvement. Happy indeed would then have been our condition! But happier is our preſent ſtate, than if unanimity, and concord had been bought by a tame ſubmiſſion to the various, unjuſt, and abſurd claims, which from time to time have been made by government, and have kept the province in an almoſt conſtant flame for many years. A recapitulation of thoſe claims in this place would be tireſome, diſguſting, and foreign to the main deſign of this paper, which is to diſcloſe to the publick the exorbitant ſums, that have been extorted from the *many* by the *few*, contrary to juſtice and the intention of the legiſlature. The aſſertion may appear paradoxical to thoſe, who have never been at the pains to inveſtigate the ſubject. I hope however to convince my countrymen of its truth. I ſhall lay it down as a principle not to be controverted, that the aſſembly in 1747 rated the value of tobacco at 12/6 currency per cent. this clearly appears from the price, which farmers were directed by the law to pay for fees charged againſt them in tobacco. A diſtinction in the event ſo injurious to three fourths of the community was certainly never meant by the legiſlature, not being founded either in juſtice, or good policy. The aſſeſſ is ſuppoſed that the price of tobacco during the exiſtence of the law would on an average be equal to the abovementioned ſtandard, and conſequently deemed, that planters paying fees in tobacco would be on an equal footing with farmers, who were allowed to diſcharge theirs in money at 12/6 per 100 lb. of tobacco, the juſt value thereof at the time of paſſing the law. Experience has ſhewn how fatal that ſuppoſition has been to the province, and what an exceſſive price my brother planters in particular have paid for the inſpection law. The following ſtate will ſerve to ſet this matter in a clear light.

Dr. officers, lawyers and clergy	Tobacco.	Contra—Cr.	Tobacco.
To 30 per poll on 50,000 taxables yearly	1,500,000	By ⅓ paid by non tobacco makers	1,430,624
To the average amount of officers and lawyers fees yearly	4,222,500	By ball. due from planters	4,291,875
	5,722,500		5,722,500

Ditto Dr. currency		Cr. currency			
To 4,291,875 at 12/6 per cent.	48,283 11 10½	By 4291875 at 12/6 per cent.	26,824	4	4½
		By ball. due to planters	21,459	7	6
			48,283	11	10½

4,291,875 pounds of tobacco paid annually by the planters, on an average under the inſpection law at 21/6 per 100 wt. current money, taken as the medium price during the ſubſiſtence of the law, amount to £. 48,283 11 10½ currency, from which ſum ſubtract £. 26,824 4 4½ currency, the amount of officers, lawyers and clergys fees in tobacco reduced to money at 12/6 per cent. there remains a balance of £ 21,459 7 6 currency due to the planters, being the exceſs or difference between the ſelling price of tobacco, and the value rated by the legiſlature. The laſt ſum being multiplied by 22 years, the term of the inſpection law, amounts to £. 472,105 19 6, extorted from the planters contrary to juſtice and the intention of that law. By this juſt ſtate we have at one view the immenſe ſum paid by the planters to the clergy, officers, and lawyers over and above the real value of the ſervice performed by them. When complaints are made againſt the unreaſonableneſs of ſuch exceſſive fees, the officers have always an anſwer ready: the expence of collection, and number of inſolvencies make, they allege, a very great deduction from their lifts. The following obſervations will diſcover what little ſtreſs ought to be placed on this plea of theirs. The officers, and lawyers fees, and clergys dues being ſubject by the inſpection law to execution, it was not only the duty of the ſheriff, but greatly *his intereſt* to compel payment of them; we may therefore reaſonably conclude, that the ſheriffs, or their deputies received and pocketed the fees of ſeveral returned inſolvents, or that many were ſo poor, that an execution of their effects would have been either impracticable, or ineffectual. If we ſuppoſe the former, the publick ſuffered equally; the money being paid, it became a matter of the utmoſt indifference to the people, whether it went into the pockets of the ſuperior officers, or was embezzled by their collectors: If the latter, we ought to be alarmed at the oppreſſive taxes, which have reduced ſuch numbers to beggary. The common people are much involved in law; no wonder that many of them ſtaggering with the heavy load of 30 per poll ſhould entirely ſink under the additional preſſure of fees more than double the value of the ſervices done. If the true amount of officers, and lawyers fees, and clergys dues could be preciſely aſcertained by an accurate calculation, it would, I believe, appear that three parts in four of inſolvencies are owing to the weighty burthen of the 30 per poll, and of exceſſive fees. The legiſlature in providing for the executive officers of government never meant to proportion with a ſcrupulous nicety their rewards to their ſervices: a decent, a liberal proviſion was certainly intended; inſolvencies and other deductions were foreſeen, and conſidered, and for ſuch, an allowance was made in forming a table of fees in tobacco rated at 12/6 currency per cwt. After all deductions on account of inſolvencies, and expences of collection, the ſums of tobacco paid to the officers, lawyers, and clergy are ſufficient to excite the indignation of my brother planters for having patiently ſubmitted to ſuch oppreſſion, and their aſtoniſhment at having been able to bear up ſo long againſt them. In appealing to my fellow ſufferers on matters of experience, I am ſure of their concurrence in aſſerting, that though the price of tobacco has riſe conſiderably, the difficulties in making crops have likewiſe increaſed. An impartial ſtate of thoſe difficulties, of the enhanced price of land, and negroes, would ſet this matter in a proper light. Were ſome maſterly pen to exhibit to the publick, in one compreſſenſive and diſtinct view, the ſums paid yearly by the people to the officers, lawyers, and clergy, the proportion between them, and the amount of our exports, the former will appear to have acted from the ſettlement of the province down to this day as overſeers only in amaſſing fortunes for the latter. It cannot with juſtice be ſaid that the additional charges of office, and expence of living, bear any proportion with the rapid increaſe of fees: the truth of this obſervation the following facts will evince.

By report of a committee October ſeſſion 1755, the fees of the ſecretary, commiſſary-general, and land office for the years 1747, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, being the firſt four years after the inſpection law, appear to have averaged one year with another for that time as follows:

	Lb. of tobacco.
The fees to the ſecretary in the provincial and chancery courts from 1748 inclusive averaged per annum	155803
The fees to the commiſſary general ditto	200425
The fees to the regiſters of the land office ditto	212239
per annum	568467

By report of a committee September ſeſſion 1770, the fee in the ſame offices for the years 1763, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, appear to have averaged yearly as follows:

		Lb. of tobacco.
The ſecretary's fees in the provincial and chancery courts		262592
Commiſſary's	ditto	240000
Land office	ditto	407276
Total,		909868
Deduct the average of the firſt four years		568467
Remains		331401

331401 pounds of tobacco have therefore been annually paid to thoſe officers from 1763 to 1769 inclusive, more than what was paid to them during the courſe of the firſt four years abovementioned. Obſerve, reader, no notice is taken in this ſtate of the *tenths* paid by the county clerks to the *ſecretary*, on the groſs amount of their fees, which is ſuppoſed to be 100,000 lbs. of tobacco annually. Can it now be ſaid, I mean with truth, that the expence of living and charges of office bear any proportion with this increaſe? From the vaſt increaſe of buſineſs, and conſequently of fees, ariſe principally the injuſtice, in contending for the old table of fees, and the *neceſſity* of a new one. As my brother planters have *ſmarted* moſt, they will probably *feel* moſt ſenſibly the juſtice of my remarks. However the greateſt grievance remains to be told, and affecting the whole community is of the moſt conſequence. I mean the dangerous influence, which our lucrative offices and fat livings give to government. Whenever a country has improvidently thrown too much power into the hands of adminiſtration, it requires the utmoſt exertion of true patriotiſm, to cure the evil by a judicious choice of repreſentatives; and by a hearty and unanimous concurrence with them in oppoſing the arbitrary and ſelfiſh views of intereſted rulers. Without this union and concert between the people and their delegates, our ſituation is truly critical, and alarming, I may ſay, deſperate. If the oppreſſive forty per poll act ſhould be ſupported, if the claim of government to ſettle the fees of its officers by proclamation be ſubmitted to, why in the general plunder may not the lawyers be permitted to retract their engagements to the publick, and to receive their fees in tobacco agreeable to law? Many ſevere reflections have been caſt on thoſe gentlemen during our preſent political conteſts: ſome perhaps may have given occaſion to cenſure, but let not the private faults of individuals be imputed to the whole body. In juſtice to the lawyers, I take this opportunity of declaring, that I think myſelf and my countrymen under the greateſt obligations to them for having *led the way* in leſſening the heavy burthen of our taxes, and for having continued ſteadily to oppoſe the meaſures of government at a time, when the united force of the country was neceſſary to ſave it from poverty and ſlavery. Men, who from lucrative offices have in a ſhort time acquired eſtates without much trouble, or riſk, will naturally *growl* at being curtailed of ſome profits: diſappointed avarice will quicken their reſentment; if arguments fail, they will fly to ſcurrility and abuſe, the laſt and miſerable refuge of a diſcomfited faction. Invectives flowing from malice, and deſtitute of truth, deſerve contempt; though not treated with contempt by the perſons attacked, yet may they have a very different effect from what was intended by the ſlanderers, they may poſſibly recommend to publick notice and regard thoſe, who are ſtigmatized for eſpouſing the cauſe and intereſt of the publick. Were it my intention to rouſe the indignation of the people, and to render the officers, and clergy generally obnoxious, a ſtrong, lively, and genuine narrative of facts would be ſufficient for my purpoſe. But I appeal to the underſtandings, not to the paſſions of my countrymen. I wiſh abuſes and grievances may be reformed, though I wiſh not the corporal puniſhment of thoſe, who have committed them: let juſtice be tempered with mercy; let the inſolence and power of our oppreſſors be ſo effectually reſtrained as not to become dangerous, or burthenſome a ſecond time. I ſhall cloſe this paper with a quotation from Cato's letters, which is appoſite to my ſubject and ought to make a deep impreſſion on every man in a publick, and conſpicuous ſtation.—"Of this we are ſure, that the "leaſt publick guilt is greater than the greateſt pri-"vate guilt. Let every man in publick duly conſider "this, and examine his heart; every ſtep, which a "publick man takes, *every ſpeech which he makes, and* "*every vote, which he gives* may affect millions. Who-"ever acts in a great ſtation againſt his conſcience "might perhaps with more innocence carry a dagger, "and like old Mully ſtab twenty men a day."

A PLANTER.

To ——— ———

IT hath been ſaid, that I may well feel the force of the proverb, "an indiſcreet friend is worſe than "an avowed enemy."—When I publiſhed a defence againſt the malicious aſperſions of *Cleon* and *Plain Truth*, I very faithfully and innocently related a

tion can be made ſo near that fine province, the new proprietors will contribute largely towards opening both James and Potowmack rivers, and as ſoon as the principal and intereſt are repaid to the ſubſcribers, the navigation of the rivers then to be free, only a ſmall tax for repairs, &c."

Extract of a letter from London dated April 25.

——" War is inevitable —Preſs warrants were iſſued ſome days ago at the admiralty, and orders for recruiting are preparing at the war office, an augmentation in the guards has already taken place at Wapping, and the environs of this great metropolis are ſwarming with preſs gangs, the clerks in the admiralty navy and war office, have been obliged to give attendance for ſome time paſt till 12 at night, the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters have daily conferences with the premier and Lord Rochford—all foretells what muſt ſoon happen. Grim war is two conſpicuous in every countenance the din of arms fits heavy in the forehead of the landholder, while the ſoldier is elate with a coming expectation of being crowned with laurel. Vain hope!—that bubble honour will excite many a good huſband to take their laſt adieu of loving wives; many a fond father muſt bid farewel to their tender prattlers, and many an honeſt bachelor muſt leave endearing friends and obliging miſtreſſes,

I do not know how you Americans may reliſh this, but I believe a war carried on in the Weſt-Indies is of ſervice to the continent, and am convinced a ſtroke of importance will be ſtruck there, as Admiral Kepple will aſſuredly command the fleet deſtined for that part of the world, and Admiral Saunders the fleet of obſervation in the Mediterranean."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 24.

Meſſ. Peter Chaillie, Nehemiah Holland, John Purnell Robins, and William Purnell, are elected repreſentatives for Worceſter county.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Eſq; Lieutenant General and chief Governor in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, return your Excellency our thanks, as well for your kind and obliging ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion, as for giving us this early opportunity of enacting ſuch laws as may promote the general welfare.

We cannot but derive great pleaſure and ſatisfaction from your Excellency's re-appointment, and the royal approbation of your paſt conduct, and have the ſtrongeſt perſuaſion your endeavours to advance the proſperity of the province will continue to be exerciſed for that very laudable purpoſe, and that your Excellency's good intentions will be aſſiſted by the concurrence of the new proprietary and the guardians of his minority.

June 18, *Signed per order,*
1773. BENEDICT CALVERT.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly,

I return you my beſt thanks for your very obliging Addreſs, and feel great pleaſure in your congratulations on my re-appointment, and your perſuaſion of my endeavours to advance the proſperity of the province; your early and numerous attendance, at the meeting of this ſeſſion, is a convincing and ſatisfactory proof to me of your inclination to ſecond the ſame.

June 18, 1773. ROBERT EDEN.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Eſq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Aſſembly convened, return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

A meeting of the general aſſembly at this time is very inconvenient to the private affairs of many of us, but as your Excellency has thought proper to convene us, the peculiar ſtate of the province has determined us to proceed to buſineſs. We ſhall make every effort in our power for the enacting ſuch laws as may promote the general welfare; and whenever your Excellency is pleaſed to concur, you will as certainly obtain as merit the thanks of a grateful people.

It gives us a ſingular pleaſure to be informed, that his Majeſty has taken immediate notice of the affairs and government of this province, and we have the firmeſt reliance, that the conduct of the late repreſentatives, ſo generally agreeable to their conſtituents, when fully known to the father of his people, cannot but meet with his royal approbation.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Speaker.

June 17, 1773.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Lower Houſe,

I return you thanks for your Addreſs, and ſincerely hope that the general welfare may be promoted by prudent and ſalutary laws.

I am glad, gentlemen, that his Majeſty's immediate notice of the affairs and government of this province gives you pleaſure; and hope you will be particularly ſolicitous to merit his gracious approbation.

Annapolis, 18th June, 1773. ROBERT EDEN.

TO THE PRINTER.

PLEASED with the flattering hopes of ſeeing your Gazette adorned with a ſplendid account of the ſpirited proceedings of our patriots, at the cloſe of our election; I have waited the arrival of the two laſt poſts from Annapolis, with the moſt anxious expectation. I expected to have found the moſt ample juſtice done to the *patriotic* tranſactions of that memorable day, on which the nefarious proclamation was arraigned at the dread tribunal of the mob, was tried, condemned, and finally brought to ſuffer, by the hands of *the common hangman*. But, I have waited in vain; and, it is with the greateſt concern, I perceive that no ſuch repreſentation hath been given to the publick. The patriot freemen of Baltimore county, have been robbed, unjuſtly robbed, by I know not what malignant influence, of the faireſt feather that ever adorned the patriot's cap, and which they fondly hoped *to have worn aloft plume.* Such a felonious attempt, however, "*muſt* "*not—cannot—ſhall not be endured.*" What! ſhall the glorious flame of liberty, that hath juſt blazed out among us, be for ever extinguiſhed?—or, ſhall the triumphs of mobiſm remain longer untold? Can the hiſtorian's pen be brandiſhed in a more glorious cauſe, than reſcuing from oblivion, the periſhable names of *the patriotic few*, who have rid the world of the horrible proclamation? What have the patriot citizens of Annapolis; or the independent freemen of Anne-Arundel done, more than thoſe, that their names alone ſhould ſhine reſplendent in records, that will hand them down, *with a ſweet ſavour*, to future generations? Nay, hiſtorians have not been wanting to immortalize the phlegmatics of Frederick, who, by I know not what colliſion, have emitted ſuch ſparks of patriotiſm as might kindle kindred flames in the frozen breaſt of a Laplander. Shall it then be ſaid, that the tyrant Cæſar fell, by the hands of ſo many worthies, and that the *glorious few* of Baltimore ſtabbed him not? Forbid it Brutus—and thou Caſſius forbid it! Give therefore, Mr. Printer, give immediately to the publick, the following narrative of the late illuſtrious proceedings of our patriots, reſpecting the odious proclamation.

On the laſt day of our election, when the polls were cloſed, and Meſſ. Ridgely, Deye, Hall and Tolley were declared duly elected, a peal of applauſe, in three loud huzzas, burſt from the multitude. Immediately, from the croud, there iſſued a voice, as it were the voice of one raiſed from the dead, which ſqueaked "*no proclamation—hang—burn and bury the* "*proclamation.*" A general murmur aroſe, which was very properly conſtrued an approbation of the propoſal. As the new choſen delegates had juſt received the moſt obliging letters of advice and information, by expreſs from the great *Annapolitan leaders*; and that ſo arduous a buſineſs might be conducted as ſimilar to the grand original as it is permitted to humble imitators to approach; it was agreed, that the ceremony ſhould be conducted, according to *the directions* in the aforeſaid letter contained. Accordingly, a ſpeech, arraigning the proclamation, was pronounced by the orator of the day; it was reſolved to be arbitrary and illegal; and it was adjudged to be hanged at the uſual place of execution. About 4 o'clock p. m. the proceſſion, "*with ſolitan pace and ſtep profound,*" began to move through the ſtreets towards the gallows, accompanied with all the regalia of military interment (the firing of minute guns excepted), that is to ſay, colours properly labelled flying, drums beating, and fifes and fiddles playing. When the proceſſion had arrived at the gallows, one of thoſe unlucky accidents, which ſometimes diſconcert the beſt laid plans, had like to have ſpoiled all. In the hurry of preparation, *they had forgot to bring the criminal along with them*; or he had made his eſcape in the buſtle. A hue and cry was raiſed, meſſengers were inſtantly diſpatched in ſearch of him, and a reward *with the thanks of the repreſentatives* were offered for apprehending him; but, in vain. It was then ſuſpected, that perhaps he might be concealed in the houſes of ſome of the diſaffected; a general ſearch was therefore made; but, all to no purpoſe. In this perplexing ſituation, it was obſerved by the ſagacious, that perhaps the offender might have audaciouſly crept into the proceedings of the late lower houſe. Upon examination, this was found to be really the caſe; and the traitor was diſcovered where he had hid himſelf as the place of greateſt ſafety, near *the famous reſolves themſelves.* He was inſtantly torn with indignation from his hiding place, and dragged away to immediate execution. To do him juſtice, he ſubmitted to his fate, with the utmoſt firmneſs of mind, and with a countenance which ſeemed to laugh to ſcorn the malice of his enemies, and the utmoſt efforts of his tormentors. After he had hung the uſual time he was cut down; and, in humble imitation of the patriotic men of Frederick, he was laid with his face turned downwards, in token of his immediate deſcent into hell from whence he originated, and as a means of his never riſing again into judgement; he was then put into a coffin for that purpoſe provided, and "*laid* "*low in his narrow houſe,*" amidſt the approving yells of the ſpectators of all kinds, and of every complexion and occupation. But, a phænomenon ominous indeed, and truly diſtreſſing to every genuine patriot who attended the execution, now preſented itſelf to their aſtoniſhed view. As the malefactor deſcended to the place "*where the weary are at reſt,*" ſomething was obſerved to adhere cloſe to his back, ſtill ſhewing ſigns of life, and ſeeming to purſue and perſecute him in his grave. It could not at firſt be conceived what being was capable of carrying its virulence ſuch lengths; till a deep groan aſcended from the pit, and a voice was heard to ſay, with bitter lamentation—"*Do not we* "*periſh you, but in ſhort, you and your friends—the re-*"*ſolves of the lower houſe.*" It will then be diſcovered, but alas too late, that the ſaid reſolves had ſtood on the other ſide of the page from whence the proclamation was torn; and by this moſt unfortunate circumſtance, were now irrecoverably involved in the ſame undiſtinguiſhed ruin. Their cries grew fainter and fainter, till they were heard no more; and they now ſleep (peace be to their aſhes) undiſturbed, and undiſturbing.

When this tranſaction, ſo illuſtrious in the eyes of Maryland, was finiſhed; the ſame *motley group* which attended the execution, repaired the new choſen delegates "*to teſtify their thanks*" to THE FIRST CITIZEN, for his *ſpirited, eloquent, and patriotic oppoſition* to the proclamation while alive. Thus Mr. Printer, have I given you, a full and faithful account of the proceedings of a day, ſacred to Maryland liberty, and which ought to be held in everlaſting remembrance to *the patriotic few*, who thus nobly "*ſlept the carter*" of the odious proclamation.

Plauſible objections, Mr. Printer, may be ſtarted even to the moſt laudable meaſure; and to give univerſal ſatisfaction is impoſſible. It is not therefore ſurpriſing, to hear many who, dead to all the finer feelings of the patriotic mind, ſpeak with abhorrence of this illuſtrious proceeding, and who cavil at this mode of determining the legality of the proclamation. They ſhrug their ſhoulders, and with affected wiſdom obſerve, that we have a governor "*youthful and undeſign-*"*ing*," whoſe intereſt it is not, to enſlave the people, or to infringe their privileges; that if the proclamation was illegal, the intention of iſſuing it, was clearly praiſe worthy, and moreover, that it hath already been declared by reſolve of the late lower houſe to be illegal and unconſtitutional; that it is perfectly inconſiſtent with the dignity of a free and intelligent people, to ſuffer themſelves to be toſſed about by every inflammatory blaſt blown by *the Annapolitan juncto*, who but too plainly endeavour to *uſe the people as a ladder*, whereby *to climb into the firſt offices of the province*; and that this great commercial county is perfectly unconnected with the family feuds of the great, nor, can its intereſt be promoted by taking part in the political ſquabbles of the metropolis, which are plainly fomented by *a few men*, who under the ſpecious covering of patriotiſm, ſacrifice the peace and happineſs of the province, to promote their ſelfiſh purpoſes. Thus do ſome men rail, and ſpeak irreverently of thoſe who have been foremoſt the guardians of the laws and the conſtitution, and whoſe names will be handed down to poſterity, covered with honour, and with glory. But, to the railings of men, who make ſo light of a meaſure, "*which if eſtabliſhed, would by its pernicious tendency in-*"*volve in ruin the moſt ſacred rights of a free people*," very little attention is due.

Theſe abettors of tyranny, not content with renouncing the glory which might have covered themſelves, by joining in ſo glorious a cauſe, have weakly endeavoured to depreciate the merit of *the few* whoſe actions will reflect eternal honour on this county. For, they have the effrontery to aſſert, that of the one hundred and fifty patriots who attended the execution of the proclamation, there were not ten legal voters, excluſive of the delegates, and a few others who ſtopt to ſee the ſolemn farce; that the remainder was nothing more than a fortuitous collection of negroes, ſervants, and convicts, the veriеſt dregs of the earth. Ye *worſhipful ornaments of Aſtrea's bench*, and *you* whoſe merit ought ere now to have placed you among the repreſentatives of the people, what think ye of this abominable calumny? Do not your patriotic breaſts burn with indignation at ſo vile an inſinuation?

For my part, I rejoice to find, that ſince the ſpirit of liberty hath forſaken the hollow hearts of thoſe, who call themſelves gentlemen, it hath happily taken up its abode, among the more virtuous mob. That it may long flouriſh and raiſe its drooping head, when every other pulſe ſhall vibrate languid in the ſinking cauſe, "*We on our bended knees to heaven devoutly pray.*"

Baltimore, June 9, 1773. MARK ANTHONY.

"*When men continue long in power, they grow fond of it,*
"*and commonly are for enlarging it; a number of of-*
"*fizers, powerful, and rich are dangerous to a free ſo-*
"*ciety.*" Cato's letters.

IF we take a retroſpective view of the ſtate of this province, during the ten or twelve years immediately preceding the paſſage of the conteſted forty per poll act, we ſhall not find it difficult to account for the conduct of our anceſtors in making that law, conſidered by diſpaſſionate men of the preſent age, as ſubverſive of the principles, on which this colony in particular was founded, as repugnant to the ſpirit of colonization in general, and as highly prejudicial to poſterity, however ſuitable it may have been to the temper of thoſe times, and to the views of the prevailing party. Zeal for the eſtabliſhed church and hatred of popery were not the ſole motives, which actuated thoſe legiſlators; we may preſume leſs laudable conſiderations had ſome influence on their proceedings, if credit may be given to a report, that the clergy ſtrenuouſly contended for fixed ſalaries in lieu of the 40 per poll, and that the aſſembly as ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on the latter eſtabliſhment. In this diſpute we ſee both ſides actuated by the ſame narrow, and confined principles: the aſſembly conſulting the actual intereſt of their conſtituents, and wholly unconcerned about their deſcendants; the clergy equally inattentive to, and regardleſs of their ſucceſſors. It is plain "*they had not the earneſt*
"*deſire of our preſent worthy incumbents (who conſider*
"*themſelves as truſtees only for poſterity) to have the pa-*
"*trimony of the church handed down to their ſucceſſors*" on ſuch footing, as might at a future day, and that not very diſtant, tempt an Engliſh biſhop to wiſh for a tranſlation to a Maryland parish. I am aware of the objection, which is often made to fixed ſalaries; that originally reaſonable, may at preſent, and genteel, it is ſaid, in proceſs of time they become too ſcanty from the decreaſing value of money, and the increaſing price of proviſion. This objection has not been made to the clergy's allowance in Virginia, or if made, has not been regarded. In that colony the clergy's ſtipends are limited to about 16000 pounds of tobacco annually, with a glebe annexed to each parish, by which means as the pariſhioners increaſe in number the proportion

of the tax is lessened to each individual; nor is this diminution of the tax the only benefit resulting from that wise regulation. Clergymen are thereby kept in a state of dependance on the civil power, and the dangerous influence of that body, which too large a share of wealth would be apt to create, is prevented. The primitive ages of christianity prove, that a happy mediocrity, suitable to the spirit of our divine religion, rendered its pastors humble, patient, and diligent, in the discharge of their holy functions. The clergyman of moderate fortune seldom foregoes the duties of his station; to display his political talents, in order to second the views of ambition or avarice; the meddling, turbulent priest is most commonly wealthy; rank perverted by affluence, then disgusted with his calling, the meek and charitable precepts of the gospel cease to guide his actions; he throws off the modest character, and assumes the most contemptible, that of a court-sycophant, or ministerial hireling. It belongs not to an individual to point out what salaries it would be proper to settle on the ministers of the established church; a matter of such consequence must be left to the wisdom and discretion of the legislature: thus much however a private writer, I hope, may say without being thought guilty of arrogance, or presumption, that forty pounds of tobacco per poll, all circumstances duly weighed, is most certainly an exorbitant provision, and consequently unreasonable.

That the clergy should endeavour to support so beneficial an establishment is not to be wondered at: while we blame their too great attachment to worldly concerns, we ought to make some allowance for human frailty, and to consider, that the sanctity of priesthood cannot divest priests entirely of their passions. It will appear on examination, that at the time of enacting the 40 per poll law, the *largest* parish was not worth more than £. 150 cur. annually: but now it may be truly said that our parishes rite from £. 300 or £. 250 the lowest value to 2000 currency per annum, rating tobacco at the average price it has bore for some years past. I speak not this at random. What judgment then must we form of those men, who espoused from policy, not conviction, the unreasonable claim of the clergy, who made a shield of that order to defend their own usurpations, to obstruct a new regulation of fees, and to uphold the old table, which they have endeavoured by every artifice to transmit unimpaired to their successors in office. Are not the officers in the upper house, who unwilling to submit to a new regulation of fees, held forth the clergy as an unsurmountable obstacle thereto, unless their dues should be previously settled, justly chargeable not only with the want of a legal settlement of fees, but also with the loss of an inspection law, and the continuance of the 40 per poll, should the validity of the act be confirmed by a legal determination? If the lower house had coincided with the views, and wishes of the officers in the upper, if a table of fees had been offered by the former agreeable to the craving appetites of those gentlemen, this condescension would probably have begot a reciprocal complaisance, and we have great reason to believe that on the death or removal of the present incumbents 3/9 per poll on every taxable would have been deemed a sufficient support for the clergy. On the expiration of the inspection law, matters of the utmost consequence to the welfare of this province claimed the attention, and called for the interposition of its legislature. What regulations would be useful, what would be just, every man of common sense could discover; but every friend to his country dreaded an obstruction to measures of general utility as inconsistent with the particular interests of some leading men in administration. The utmost exertion of political intrigue was expected on their part; in this expectation the publick was not deceived. The officers having no other resource left, made a merit of necessity; they offered to receive their fees in money at 12/6 currency per hundred in lieu of tobacco. The offer came with a bad grace, and was attributed to the agreement entered into by the lawyers, and published in the Maryland Gazette, to receive their fees at the above rate, notwithstanding they were by law entitled to tobacco, the value of which was more than double that price. The officers not being under the same situation, but obliged to have recourse to the constitutional trial by jury in a quantum meruit, in what did the merit of their offer consist? They consented to take, what in justice they only ought to have received even under the inspection law, had its true spirit and intention been complied with. In 1747 twelve shillings and six-pence cur. was deemed the full equivalent of 100 lb. of tobacco; the framers of that law neglected to insert a clause in it to this effect, that in case tobacco should rise above 12/6 per cent. the planters might then choose to pay the fees of officers in tobacco, or in cash at the rated value: for want of such a clause, the officers, lawyers, and clergy have pocketed some hundred thousands of pounds more, than what was thought by the legislature equivalent to their services, and of course intended to be given. It is no doubt to be wished that the assembly would heartily unite in framing a law for the regulation of our staple, of officers fees, and clergys dues: but when a salutary law must be purchased by concessions dangerous to liberty, we had better submit to a temporary inconvenience, resulting from the loss of the law, than suffer a galling yoke to be fastened on the necks of posterity. Had the different branches of the legislature concurred from the settlement of the province in promoting the general good, we should have rivalled, perhaps have surpassed Pennsylvania in every useful improvement. Happy indeed would then have been our condition! But happier is our present state, than if unanimity, and concord had been bought by a tame submission to the various, unjust, and absurd claims, which from time to time have been made by government, and have kept the province in an almost constant flame for many years. A recapitulation of those claims in this place would be tiresome, disgusting, and foreign to the main design of this paper, which is to discloſe to the publick the exorbitant sums, that have been extorted from the *many* by the *few*, contrary to justice and the intention of the legislature. The assertion may appear paradoxical to those, who have never been at the pains to investigate the subject. I hope however to convince my countrymen of its truth. I shall lay it down as a principle not to be controverted, that the assembly in 1747 rated the value of tobacco at 12/6 currency per cent. this clearly appears from the price, which farmers were directed by the law to pay for fees charged against them in tobacco. A deduction in the quit to injurious to three fourths of the community was certainly never meant by the legislature, not being founded either in justice, or good policy. The assembly supposed that the price of tobacco during the existence of the law would on an average be equal to the abovementioned standard, and consequently deemed, that planters paying fees in tobacco would be on an equal footing with farmers, who were allowed to discharge theirs in money at 12/6 per 100 lb. of tobacco, the just value thereof at the time of passing the law. Experience has shown how fatal that supposition has been to the province, and what an excessive price my brother planters in particular have paid for the inspection law. The following state will serve to set this matter in a clear light.

Dr. officers, lawyers and clergy	Tobacco.	Contra—Cr.	Tobacco.
To 30 per poll on 50,000 taxables yearly	1,500,000	By ½ paid by non tobacco makers	1,430,625
To the average amount of officers and lawyers fees yearly	4,222,500	By ball. due from planters	4,291,875
	5,722,500		5,722,500

Ditto Dr. currency		Cr. currency			
To 4,291,875 at 22/6 per cent.	48,283 11 10½	By 4,291,875 at 12/6 per cent.	26,824 4 4½		
		By ball. due to planters	21,459 7 6		
			48,283 11 10½		

4,291,875 pounds of tobacco paid annually by the planters, on an average under the inspection law at 21/6 per 100 wt. current money, taken as the medium price during the subsistence of the law, amount to £. 48,283 11 10½ currency, from which sum subtract £. 26,824 4 4½ currency, the amount of officers, lawyers and clergys fees in tobacco reduced to money at 12/6 per cent. there remains a balance of £ 21,459 7 6 currency due to the planters, being the excess or difference between the selling price of tobacco, and the value rated by the legislature. The last sum being multiplied by 22 years, the term of the inspection law, amounts to £. 472,105 19 6, extorted from the planters contrary to justice and the intention of that law. By this just state we have at one view the immense sum paid by the planters to the clergy, officers, and lawyers over and above the real value of the service performed by them. When complaints are made against the unreasonableness of such excessive fees, the officers have always an answer ready: the expence of collection, and number of insolvencies make, they allege, a very great deduction from their lists. The following observations will discover what little stress ought to be placed on this plea of theirs. The officers, and lawyers fees, and clergys dues being subject by the inspection law to execution, it was not only the duty of the sheriff, but greatly *his interest* to compel payment of them; we may therefore reasonably conclude, that the sheriffs, or their deputies received and pocketed the fees of several returned insolvents, or that many were so poor, that an execution of their effects would have been either impracticable, or ineffectual. If we suppose the former, the publick suffered equally; the money being paid, it became a matter of the utmost indifference to the people, whether it went into the pockets of the superior officers, or was embezzled by their collectors: If the latter, we ought to be alarmed at the oppressive taxes, which have reduced such numbers to beggary. The common people are much involved in law; no wonder that many of them staggering with the heavy load of 30 per poll should entirely sink under the additional pressure of fees more than double the value of the services done. If the true amount of officers, and lawyers fees, and clergys dues could be precisely ascertained by an accurate calculation, it would, I believe, appear that three parts in four of insolvencies are owing to the weighty burthen of the 30 per poll, and of excessive fees. The legislature in providing for the executive officers of government never meant to proportion with a scrupulous nicety their rewards to their services: a decent, a liberal provision was certainly intended; insolvencies and other deductions were foreseen, and considered, and for such, an allowance was made in forming a table of fees in tobacco rated at 12/6 currency per cwt. After all deductions on account of insolvencies, and expences of collection, the sums of tobacco paid to the officers, lawyers, and clergy are sufficient to excite the indignation of my brother planters for having patiently submitted to such oppression, and their astonishment at having been able to bear up so long against them. In appealing to my fellow sufferers on matters of experience, I am sure of their concurrence in asserting, that though the price of tobacco has rose considerably, the difficulties in making crops have likewise increased. An impartial state of those difficulties, of the enhanced price of land, and negroes, would set this matter in a proper light. Were some masterly pen so exhibit to the publick, in one comprehensive and distinct view, the sums paid yearly by the people to the officers, lawyers, and clergy, the proportion between them, and the amount of our exports, the former will appear to have acted from the settlement of the province down to this day as devourers only in amassing fortunes for the latter. It cannot with justice be said that the additional charges of office, and expence of living, bear any proportion

[illegible] By report of a committee September session 1770, the fees in the same offices for the years 1763, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, appear to have averaged yearly as follows:

		Lb. of tobacco.
The secretary's fees in the provincial and chancery courts		263,533
Commissary's	ditto	22,000
Land office	ditto	40,276
	Total	309,809
Deduct the average of the first four years		378,467
	Remains	331,401

331,401 pounds of tobacco have therefore been annually paid to those officers from 1763 to 1769 inclusive, more than what was paid to them during the course of the first four years abovementioned. Observe, reader, no notice is taken in this state of the *tenths* paid by the county clerks to the *secretary*, on the gross amount of their fees, which is supposed to be 100,000 lbs. of tobacco annually. Can it now be said, I mean with truth, that the expence of living and charges of office bear any proportion with this increase? From the vast increase of business, and consequently of fees, arise principally the injustice, in contending for the old table of fees, and the *necessity* of a new one. As my brother planters have *smarted* most, they will probably *feel* most sensibly the justice of my remarks. However the greatest grievance remains to be told, and affecting the whole community is of the most consequence. I mean the dangerous influence, which our lucrative offices and fat livings give to government. Whenever a country has improvidently thrown too much power into the hands of administration, it requires the utmost exertion of true patriotism, to cure the evil by a judicious choice of representatives; and by a hearty and unanimous concurrence with them in opposing the arbitrary and selfish views of interested rulers. Without this union and concert between the people and their delegates, our situation is truly critical, and alarming, I may say, desperate. If the oppressive forty per poll act should be supported, if the claim of government to settle the fees of its officers by proclamation be submitted to, why in the general plunder may not the lawyers be permitted to retract their engagements to the publick, and to receive their fees in tobacco agreeable to law? Many severe reflections have been cast on those gentlemen during our present political contests; some perhaps may have given occasion to censure, but let not the private faults of individuals be imputed to the whole body. In justice to the lawyers, I take this opportunity of declaring, that I think myself and my countrymen under the greatest obligations to them for having *led the way* in lessening the heavy burthen of our taxes, and for having continued steadily to oppose the measures of government at a time, when the united force of the country was necessary to save it from poverty and slavery. Men, who from lucrative offices have in a short time acquired estates without much trouble, or risk, will naturally *grow* at being curtailed of some profits; disappointed avarice will quicken their resentment; if arguments fail, they will fly to scurrility and abuse, the last and miserable refuge of a discomfited faction. Invectives flowing from malice, and destitute of truth, deserve contempt; though not treated with contempt by the persons attacked, yet may they have a very different effect from what was intended by the slanderers: they may possibly recommend to publick notice and regard those, who are stigmatized for espousing the cause and interest of the publick. Were it my intention to rouse the indignation of the people, and to render the officers and clergy generally obnoxious, a strong, lively, and genuine narrative of facts would be sufficient for my purpose. But I appeal to the understanding, not to the passions of my countrymen. That abuses and grievances may be reformed, though I wish not the corporal punishment of those, who have committed them; let justice be tempered with mercy; let the insolence and power of our oppressors be so effectually restrained as not to become dangerous, or burthensome a second time. I shall close this paper with a quotation from Cato's letters, which is apposite to my purpose, and ought to make a deep impression on *every* man in a publick, and conspicuous station.—"Of this we are sure, that the "least publick guilt is greater than the greatest private guilt. Let every man in publick trust consider "this, and examine his heart; every step, which a "publick man takes, *every speech which he makes, and* "*every vote, which he gives* may affect millions. Who- "ever acts in a great station against his conscience "might perhaps with more innocence carry a dagger, "and like old Mulay stab twenty men a day."

A PLANTER.

To ———

IT hath been said, that I may well feel the force of the proverb, "an unwise friend is worse than "an avowed enemy."—When I published a defence against the malicious aspersions of *Cheet* and *Plain Truth*, I very faithfully and innocently believed a

conversation which happened. *Thou shalt speak against adultery, but thou canst adultize*, was actually the reply that was made to my argument against recrimination. Could I, indeed, have imagined, that any one person in the world would be so undiscerning as to understand literally what was meant metaphorically, I should, after the manner of our neighbour, the little *Jesuit*, have suppressed that part of the truth.—Armed in innocence and chastity, you may well set hath reflections at defiance.

Truly concerned, however, for your reputation, I could wish to do you justice. And if you will only be so good as to point out the method of proceeding, I shall, most religiously and readily, pursue it.—To write or duel is the same thing to me. You shall no longer, unrevenged, bear the infolent *gibes and jeers* of any man. Your cause is good; and I would fain distinguish myself. Never shall I meet with a more sublime opportunity.

"——*Tentanda via est; qui me quoque possim*
"*Tollere humo, victorque virûm volitare per ora.*"

As to yourself, I do not mean to call you otherwise into action, than barely to advise me. Herein you can be of singular service. There is no counsellor, on whose opinion I can more cheerfully rely. Malice itself must confess, that you are faithful and consistent—by no means, infidious. Who ever heard you say and unlay things in the space of three days? Who ever heard you declare, at one time, in the venerable presence of the g——l a———ly of this province, that you could argue the validity of the act of 1702, *for the establishment of religious worship &c.* against Lord *Camden*; and at a subsequent session, not very long afterwards, affirm, that you were never better satisfied, as to any point, than that the above act was *a perfect nullity*?—Under the direction of such a respectable sage, How can I be afraid of acting wrong, on the present occasion?—

"*Nil desperandum Teucro duce, & auspice Teucro.*"

Of your best instruction I am well assured. Your military prowess, I know, cannot be depended on; nor, without a burlesque condescension of charity, be even mentioned. Neither am I so sanguine as to promise myself any assistance from you, as a writer. In this character you lately attempted to *figure and caper*; but your situation was piteous; and I do not blush to make the acknowledgment. None of your friends, I believe, ever carried their partiality so far as to contend for your being an *universal genius*.—Who can be so unreasonable as to look for the powers of the pen in one so eminent, as I and some more think you are, for legal and useful knowledge; and, as all must allow, so highly distinguished for vociferation?—Were I indulged with a choice—be the belles-lettres the portion of *persons*, and of those who flatter themselves that they are men of taste; but be the noisy abilities of a *Stentor* mine!—Then, with tame and harmless *Freeman*, would I say—"Thanks to that Almighty being that governs "the universe;" and hath wisely permitted it, that thousands are charmed with *vox & præterea nihil*!—

TWITCH.

To the PRINTERS.

IT is thought that a card to the following effect, at this time, would not be improper.

WE the *Students of the law* present our compliments to the Churchman, and inform him, that he is stupidly ignorant, and guilty of propagating a notorious falsehood. The first charge is sufficiently manifested in his direction to the attornies clerks; though, if we take his meaning by his gaping, we may imagine he intended his paltry scrawl for us. Also, they would acquaint him (*and now to his mortification*) that he has been *meanly and ridiculously officious*. From a thorough sense of that candour and politeness, which are the distinguishing characteristicks of the honourable gentlemen for whose use that pew has been set apart, as well as their own publick declaration, we are well assured that the nonsensical billet was not published by their direction, privity or consent. It was the splenetic effusion of a gangren'd soul, the invidious emanation of forward impertinence, intended as a dastardly gratification, at the expence of youth and inexperience. But his plans are defeated, and his most sanguine expectations blasted. *The dirty incense* has proved unsavoury.—We should think ourselves under indispensible obligations, to ask the gentlemen of the council's pardon, *had we* prevented their attending divine service on the sabbath alluded to by the card; but as there was room in the pew, for those, who appeared at church—we hope our company did not molest their attention. And unless the Churchman insists, that *our being in the same apartment* effectuated a total deprivation of the senses, he stands liable to the above imputation. The students of the law would be very sorry to intrude, or push themselves inconsistent with decency and good manners, and although, many of that denomination, for some time past, have taken seats in the counsellors pew, it was from a supposition, that it was not repugnant to their honours approbation. The Churchman is advised for the future to withhold his services until they are solicited.

A new edition of the answer to the letter of thanks, address'd by the representatives of the city of Annapolis to the *First Citizen*, with notes.

THAT I've "*merited well*," no proof can require;
For, depend on't, I know, *il sait si faire valoir*:[a]
Which, *more meo*, I'll, *lib'rally*, translate,
—I'm a damnable, clever, little BARBER, I'll say't:

[a] *See, collectanea reader! the advantage of a skill in the belles lettres. A mere, humdrum scholar, if not enriched with quoting "a courtly poet," who was, to be sure, in point of time, prior to any maxim-propounder in France, would have referred his readers to Pythagoras, in whose golden verses he will find this maxim, as our First Citizen calleth it,* totidem verbis. *He sayeth not however in what French author he found it: the reader then may be glad to know, that it is in Boyer's French dictionary; and might, with equal propriety, be inserted in a Kamschatschan or Cherokee dictionary.* Scriblerus.

[b] *Report saith, that the erudite* TOMMERUS THUMBUS, *the "arbiter elegantiarum" of Maryland, as was said of Petronius, hath* averred *this: and that, in return, our First Citizen* averreth, *that he, the said T. T. is the best constitutionalist and lawyer in this province. Prodigious!!!* "KARIS KARIN TIKTEI"—one good turn begetteth another. *Verily, reader, this remindeth me of the fable in Pilpay, where a tom-tit bepraizeth a wren for his gigantic stature, who returneth the compliment by extolling the melody of tit's song.* Scriblerus.

[c] *By the L. H. who, though their remarks and resolves on the proclamation, were authoritative and of force sufficient to prevent its being drawn into precedent, yet received no thanks for their conduct therein.* Anon.

[d] *Plin. lib 8. c. 54.*

[e] *Maxims, like these, saith one,* "*surfeit us with truth.*" *It is, as if one should undertake to prove that, black is not white and so vice versa, and quote Sir I. Newton for authority. Who doth not know that an honest man is better than a rogue, which is the amount of our First Citizen's sage remark in the passage before us; or who doth not know, that "a prince who placeth an unlimited confidence "in a bad minister runneth great hazard of having his "confidence abused," another of his maxims? which is just as true and pertinent, as it would be, gravely, to observe, that the man, who putteth his purse into the hands of a highwayman, runneth a hazard of losing it: or, that he, who involveth himself with an usurer, sixeth a canker-worm on his estate: or, that the people who are instigated by the* working wickedness, *impudence,* forgeries, *and* CIRCULAR LETTERS *of three or four pestilent and disappointed demagogues and their prostitute instruments, to express "an unlimited confidence" in a little, rambling, popish, pseudo patriot, run a hazard, not only of having their confidence abused, but of one day repenting, when their frenzy is worked off, with all the anguish of shame and remorse.* Aristarchus.

[f] *Sejanus, saith the noble and* vagabond *compiler of the delectable papers, with which, under the title of* True Briton, *he did afford both instruction and divertisement to his nation, was sprung from a dunghill, to grasp all power. Now, we are warranted to declare, on the authority of the story of Tacitus, that he was born at* Vulsinii; *his father, Sejanus Strabo, a Roman knight. By which it would appear, that our curious, and brilliant author, possessed of some delicate, domestic secret, respecting the then minister of the realm, had in mind to suggest, by a certain quaint and analogous ambiguity of expression, that all that* family of vegetables *which are sown and quickened in* DUNGHILLS *or* HOT-BEDS *are the* LUCKIEST: *and grow in due season to the richest maturity. And, to this he hath the suffrage of the* famous proverb, *which pronounceth to that effect, of sublunary dispensations. The First Citizen, learned and deeply seen as he is in ancient monuments, hath, peradventure, intended to couch under his* MOTTO *some* double entendre *of the same character. See First Citizen's letter, Gazette, Thursday May 6.* Anon.

[g] *It hath been* marvelled, *how this master of speaking is to be conducted, now that* all the speakers are on one side. *Nothing easier! Peradventure, reader, thou hast some time in thy life, strolled into one of those temples, (vulgarly ycleped Gaming-houses) dedicated to Hermes, the deus furum. If thou hast, then, it may be, thou hast here beheld the prodigal heir of many a* fair field, *(to usurp the language of the sublime* Crispinus) *yet unploughed by the iron hands of strangers, surrounded by a league of three or four sharpers; who, tho' their real and settled purpose be, to strip the unsuspecting novice of his native possessions, more effectually to conceal their designs, affect to divide among themselves, and deal out mutually the foulest obloquy against each other, nay, sometimes half unsheath their shining blades, to protect his inexperience from pillage and*

The modest, in silence, must go, as you lik;
For, now, they've no tongue—to tell why they refus
It———y, long since, disgusted, retir'd,
In despair of obtaining the ends he desir'd;
Nor can H———d, again, stand forth to confound,
By the [h] drum and the fife, his musick you drown'd.
[i] This business accomplish'd, the church soon shall nod,
For her, cursed rebel! in luck I've a rod.
Whilst you shall protect me, no *impious* law,
(Tho' a legion there be) shall keep me in awe.

When your letter I read, my heart leap'd for joy,
That I an occasion so apt might employ
My rancour, and [k] *venom vents* to let fly
At a man I abhor—and, I'll whisper you why.
I could not be married—(you've heard of the fact)
Before I had got "an ERADING act."
For, a man, you'll allow, wou'd cut a poor figure,
(Tho' big as myself, or, perhaps, somewhat bigger)
Who, to any fair virgin his honour shou'd plight,
Without being ENABLED to do——what is right.
In this he oppos'd me; for which, oh, befal him
The *catholick* curse of——what do you call him?[l]

In yours, I observe much pithy expression,
As there was in th' account of your funeral procession;
Which, with your harangues on the ills that befal us,
As spouted in Cow-pen, and, eke, at the gallows,
Evince, that our freemen have shewn their discerning,
By giving us senators, *fam'd for their learning*.
Who, I trust,—yet, I fear,—it is too much to hope,
(Tho' I'd value it more, than the smiles of the pope)
To shield me, secure, from this Antilon's rod
Will prevail on the H****, their thanks too to nod.
Oh, watch for a season, when it a good fit is in,
This point too to gain, for your

FIRST CITIZEN.

imposture: then retire to share his spoils in the most perfect harmony, and indulge unrestrained mirth at the success of their wiles. Verily if thou needest a guide to direct thee in the present circumstances of this province, to an application of this, the Gods have not smiled on thy birth. Scriblerus.

[h] *It is congruous to probability, that herein is contained an allusion to the present, novel fashion albeit favouring more of faction, and the ancient forms of military election, than the fair and free proceeding of peaceful citizens, to drown the voice of some* dangerous orator, *who would distil the sweetness of instruction on his listening countrymen, by the clamorous report of the* FIFE AND DRUM. *And this putteth us in mind of what is recorded in the page of William Shakespeare, Act IV. scene V. that the usurper Richard 3d drown'd, with the clamorous report of war, the exclamations of the queen, and his own mother, that they might not be heard to rail at the monstrous crimes, the* forgeries, *and* destructive hypocrisy *of him the loud'n anointed. The same William Shakespeare doth convey to us, an apt idea of the fatal success, with which, certain puny assailants in one united phalanx, attacked the person above marked out: the former being driven into retirement, there to contemplate, in disgust and despair, the ruin he could not prevent: and the latter, despoiled of his seat in the publick assembly of the people. He thus singeth, on occasion,*

An eagle tow'ring in his pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Macb. Act II scene VI. Anti-Crispinus.

[i] *It is a principle entwined with the fibres of every papist's heart, to let slip no occasion of distressing the protestant church. That this is the case, doth most fully appear, from the numberless statutes, enacted in England against papists, both before and since the revolution. And, upon this basis too, was built part of our provincial code. The protestant church is pronounced by the holy see, a cursed and rebellious traitress, and all laws made for her defence,* impious *and damnable, as hostile to the* TRUE RELIGION. Scriblerus.

[k] *Here it must not be construed, that the doctrine of John Locke of Oxford about* innate ideas, *is impugned. But it is* LUCE CLARIUS, *that no more is meant, than that the anima medica, when in embryo, may receive certain qualities and impressions, by the* potent applications of art. Anon.

[l] *Ernulphus. See Trist. Shandy.*

*** The piece signed *A Barber* will be inserted in our next.

Annapolis, June 21, 1773.

HIS excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of the late lord proprietary, within this province——Notice is hereby given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they do not return certificates and make immediate payment, they may depend that no indulgence can be granted, as the trustees are determined to close the accounts and make a final settlement without loss of time.

Signed per order,
JOHN CLAPHAM.

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, in the store lately kept by Mr. Colin Campbell, opposite the court-house, at the London prices,
A LARGE assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, for cash only.
WILLIAM AIKMAN.

TAken up as a stray by Samuel Hilson, living near Piscataway in Prince George's county, a chesnut coloured mare with a flaxen mane and tail, about fourteen hands high, appears to be old, paces, and is branded on the near buttock EC. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

SUPPLEMENT to the *MARYLAND GAZETTE*.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1773.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August next, agreeable to the will and testament of Arthur Charlton,

ALL that valuable lot of ground where the deceased lived, on which is a good two story brick dwelling house, with two out-houses, one bricked and the other framed, with a good stable, smoke-house and kitchen: one half the purchase money to be paid down, the other half not to, giving bond with interest, and security if required.

ELEANOR CHARLTON, Executrix.

WHEREAS *Mr. Caleb Dorsey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, did by his last will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpson's* Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to farming, and will be sold on the 20th Day of *June* next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may best suit the Purchasers:—Also Two Thirds of about Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling House, and sundry Out Houses, with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exposed to sale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
MILCAH DORSEY,
ELEANOR DORSEY } Executrixes.
tf

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict Servant men, viz. Anthony Jackson, born in the west of England, and speaks a little in that dialect, about twenty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, a red faced well-looking fellow, stoops in the shoulders, has short brown hair, and thin dark beard, has a down look when spoken to: had on, and took with him, when he went away, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of coarse country linen trousers, two pair of country made old shoes, a felt hat, white cotton and kersey jacket much worn, and an iron collar.—John Jones, an Irishman, about fifteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, short dark hair, black eyes, fair complexion, and fresh coloured: Had on, and took with him, a light coloured foreſt cloth coat, with a piece of linsey about two inches broad down the back, a jacket of the same, old felt hat, a pair of greasy leather breeches, coarse yarn stockings, one pair of thread ditto, osnabrig shirt, and an iron collar.

Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any jail, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home, forty shillings; if twenty miles, four pounds; if forty miles, eight pounds; and if out of the province, the above reward; or half for either one of them (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home to

JOHN HOOD, junr.
JOSEPH HOBBS, junr.
w4

N. B. It is probable they may cut off their hair and get their collars taken off. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying them off at their peril

May 1, 1773.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the last day of July, about noon,

A PLANTATION on Hanson's branch, in Prince George's county, about 6 miles from Patowmack river, at Alexandria, on which are a fine apple orchard, and such buildings as are commonly made for tenants. The tract is clear of all incumberances, contains 208 acres of land. It is supposed that above 20 acres of it may be made exceeding fine meadow, over which there is a remarkable fine spring issuing from a rock; it is supposed that about 100 acres are cleared, and there is timber enough with care to support the land. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

ZACHARIAH SCOTT.

Anne-Arundel county, June 1, 1773.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given, that the vestry of Queen-Caroline parish intend petitioning the next General Assembly, for an Act to build a church in the place where the old one now stands.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM COALE, register.

Charles county, May 26, 1773.

To be sold at publick vendue, at Port Tobacco-town, in Charles county, on the 28th of June next,

THE sloop Ranger, which carries about 3000 bushels, with all her rigging, tackle and furniture. The said sloop is lately trimmed and now in good repair. She lies off Capt. Laidler's, and may be viewed at any time before or on the day of sale——Also to be sold on the same day, at the same place, two flats, the one 25hhds burthen, the other 15hhds. The 25hhds flat now lies in Port-Tobacco creek, the other in Piles's ——Also to be sold, at the same day and place, a negro man, and a servant man who has three years to serve, both good sailors and have been used to sail in the sloop Ranger.——Six months credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers of the above articles, on giving bond and security, with interest from the date.

J. ROGERS,
T. STONE,
PHIL. R. FENDALL,
JOHN LAIDLER.

May 24, 1773.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Gaillon foreſt, about 10 miles from Baltimore, in Maryland, a mulatto slave named JACK, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a thin visage and slender make, with his knees bent in one against the other, commonly called knock-knee'd, and has a scar on his right cheek: had on, and took with him, when he went away, a white kersey jacket and breeches, a pair of leather ditto, a blue cloth coat, a dark brown Devonshire kersey great coat, three osnabrig shirts, two white holland ditto, one pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of dark brown ribb'd silk stockings, brown worsted and negro yarn ditto, a pair of half worn shoes, another pair nailed in the soles, and a felt hat; he plays on the violin. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if in the province, three pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE RISTEAU.
w4

N. B. It is supposed the above runaway carried off with him, from Gardiner's tavern, about eight miles from Baltimore, a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, belonging to Mr. Edward Stephenson, of Pipe-creek, Frederick county. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off at their peril.

May 14, 1773.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, about 3 miles from Port-Tobacco, a bright bay mare, about fourteen hands high, marked Y with a stroke across the bottom, the off fore foot and the two hind feet white, has a snip on her nose, and a bump on her back, about four years old.

Whoever takes up the said mare, and will deliver her to me, living near Nottingham, or to my overseer at the aforesaid plantation, near Port-Tobacco, shall receive fifteen shillings reward.

LEONARD BROOK.
w3

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Monday the 5th day of July next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT five hundred acres, part of that valuable tract of land, called Middle Plantation, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between the head of South-river and Patuxent; also about forty acres of choice meadow adjoining the said land. The land is level, and the soil good, either for planting or farming; it is pleasantly situated, about two miles from two merchant mills, and about the same distance from a navigable water, where ships frequently load, and is a market for all sorts of grain. The purchaser will be put into possession the 25th Nov. next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.
ts

May 14, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly for an act to confirm the title of the subscribers of, and in two tracts or parcels of land, called Spring Garden, and the chase lying in Soldier's Delight hundred, in Baltimore county; and also to enable the clerk of Baltimore county, to record a deed from Thomas Sligh and Vachel Worthington, to Benedict Swoope.

BENEDICT SWOOPE,
DANIEL BOWERS,
JACOB MADEIRA,
HARMAN PISHER,
ELIZABETH HOLTZINGER,
MARTIN ESCHELBERGER,
FREDERICK ESCHELBERGER.
4w

Executors and Trustees of Barnet Haltminger.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO man fit for plantation work, for cash or short credit. Inquire of the printer.

tf

March 31, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel Wickham, *of Frederick County, deceased, the*

A TRACT of Land containing Twenty seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on *Monocacy* Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on *Fishing* Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said *Wickham*, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.
w11

May 20, 1773.

In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the

May 20, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to Messrs. Barnes and Ridgate, for dealings at their several stores, at Port-Tobacco, Benedict, and Newport, in Charles county; and George-Town, in Frederick county, are desired to settle their respective accounts, with the several factors herein after mentioned, who are appointed for that purpose, by us the subscribers trustees of the said Barnes and Ridgate. For dealings at Port-Tobacco, with Zephaniah Turner; at Benedict, with Alexander M'Pherson; at Newport, with Joseph Gevinn, junr. at George-Town, with Thomas Johns. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with this request by the first day of July next, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect of persons. And the creditors of the said Barnes and Ridgate are desired to attend at Port-Tobacco on the 28th day of June next, when a state of their affairs will be laid before such creditors, by

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. O.E.

said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Mount-Clare, Baltimore county, June 12, 1773.

TO BE LET,

A MERCHANT-MILL, and country mill, on navigable water, about two miles from Baltimore-town. They are both in compleat repair; the merchant mill has French burs, and two bolting cloths; the country mill a pair of Cologne and a pair of country stones; they stand on the same race, have a plentiful stream of water, and contain sufficient room for storing of grain. For the terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES CARROLL.
4w

William Wheteroft, goldſmith and jeweller, at his ſhop in *Weſt-ſtreet*, has for ſale,

A LARGE quantity of ſilver work ready made, ſuch as ſilver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, quart, pint, and half pint cans, ſugar-diſhes and baſkets, cream-pots and cows, butter-boats chaſed and plain, pepper caſtors, ſalts chaſed and plain, ſoop-ladles and ſpoons, table, deſert, marrow, and tea-ſpoons, ſugar tongs, joint and ſpring ſilver ſpurs, plated ditto, whiſtles, punch ladles and ſtrainers, morocco pocket-books, ſilver pencils, nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of new fashion ſilver ſhoe-buckles, ſet ſhoe, knee, and ſtock-buckles, paſte, marquiſite, and garnet combs, hair flowers of all ſorts, and beautiful paſte necklaces with ear-rings to match them in caſes; new faſhion ſtay hooks, ſettings for miniature pictures and bracelets ſet round with garnets, diamond, topaz, garnet, amethyſt, cornelian, and hoop-rings; box lockets ſet round with garnets, ſilver ditto ſet round with marquiſites, with plain gold ones of different prices; gold and ſilver thimbles, ear-rings of different kinds, garnet broaches ſet in gold and ſilver, plain gold ditto, cornelian ſeals ſet in gold, with a great variety of others ſet in ſilver and pinchbeck, ſet pins of all ſorts, mock ſleeve buttons ſet in gold, white and brown chriſtals in ditto, with almoſt every kind of locket buttons, all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms; and as he has the greateſt part of them manufactured at his own ſhop, and can depend on the goodneſs of the work, he will engage if any perſon ſhould buy any jewelling work from him, and that any of the ſtones ſhould happen to drop out, that he will reſet it gratis: he likewiſe carries on the clock and watch making buſineſs as uſual, and has for ſale ſome extreme good eight day and twenty four hour clocks, with a great variety of watches of different prices, both in gold, ſilver, and fiſhſkin caſes, which he will engage are as good as can be imported for the ſame price, and for the encouragement of ſuch gentlemen and ladies, as may pleaſe to deal with him, he will engage any watches he ſells with his own name, that he will keep them in repair for three ſhillings and ſix-pence yearly, provided they don't get ill uſage, and ſuch gentlemen or ladies that chuſe to commit their watches to his care to be repaired if he do not make them anſwer their expectations he will return them the money they paid him; he alſo covers caſes with ſhagreen or fiſhſkin, and makes them look as well as they did at firſt

N. B. He likewiſe takes care of clocks in this town, and will keep them in good order, and ſend a man once a week to examine them and wind them up for fifteen ſhillings yearly; he gives the higheſt prices for old gold ſilver, and ſilver lace.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Muſical Inſtrument-maker and Turner from MANCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has commenced the ſaid Branches of Buſineſs, at Meſſrs *Shaw* and *Chiſholm*'s Cabinet Shop; where all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the compleateſt Manner; alſo German and common Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Sorts of Muſical Inſtruments repaired, Harpſicords, Forte Pianos, or any ſtringed Inſtruments put in tune. He has opened an Evening School for Muſick, at Mr. *John Hepburn*'s, where he teaches the moſt modern and approved Methods of playing the German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Baſſoo, &c. Having been educated in that Science, under the Care of ſome of the greateſt Maſters in *England*. Thoſe whom it may pleaſe to encourage the Subſcriber may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable Terms; and ſuch Gentlemen as cannot attend his Evening School may be waited on in the Day Time at their own Apartments,

By their very humble Servant,

w4 JOSHUA COLLINS.

THE noted Engliſh dray-horſe, imported by Mr. Gough, ſtands in Baltimore-town, and will cover mares at 40 ſhillings the ſeaſon.——Mr. Elie Dorſey, ſen. on Elk ridge, has two of the above horſe's colts out of common half-blooded mares that he refuſed 50 pounds a piece for at two years old; his colts in general prove him well qualified to croſs the ſtrain with blooded, half-blooded and country mares for carriage and draught horſes. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling Houſes and Lots belonging to the late *John Morton Jordan*, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated on the Bank of *Severn* River in the City of *Annapolis*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Houſes and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to their moſt obedient humble Servant,

REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

Annapolis, May 20, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this province the enſuing fall, earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy payments; and all thoſe who have demands againſt him, are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted.

JOHN HEPBURN.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raiſing 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from *Connolloway* to *The winding Ridge*.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.			Dollars.
1	of	300	is		300
3	of	100	are		300
6	of	50	are		300
51	of	20	are		300
30	of	10	are		300
60	of	5	are		300
75	of	4	are		300
850	of	3	are		2550
1040 Prizes			are		4650
1960 Blanks			gain		1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

BY the above Scheme, there are not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes ſubject to no Deduction; and as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very ſoon be diſpoſed of, eſpecially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin at *Hager's-Town*, on Tueſday the Third Day of *Auguſt* next if full, or ſooner if ſooner full, in the Preſence of Three Managers at leaſt and as many of the Adventurers as chooſe to attend.

The Managers are, *Meſſ. Thomas Criſſop, Michael Criſſip, James Wood, Jonathan Hager, John Swan, James Caldwell, John Cadwell*, and *Richard Yeatts*.

A liſt of Prizes will be publiſhed in the *Maryland* Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after the Drawing. Thoſe not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generouſly given towards repairing the aforeſaid Road.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have juſt opened Shop, oppoſite Mr. Ghiſelin's, *in* Weſt-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neateſt and moſt approved Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Work done with the greateſt Punctuality and Exactneſs, as they will execute all the Work themſelves without employing any other Perſon, and engage their Work for one Year: They will alſo ſupply any Perſon with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*

WE do hereby certify, that a certain negro man named BOB, formerly the property of Mackinienia Porter, of the county of Somerſet and province of Maryland, but now the property of Miller and Heſlop, of the county of Spotſylvania and colony of Virginia, merchants, is a ſlave, that he was born ſuch, that his mother and all her children are ſuch, and that any thing to the contrary of their being any thing elſe than actual ſlaves during their natural lives they know not. Given under our hands this 14th day of October, 1772.

William Venables, Caleb Balding, Will. Figgs,
William Horſey, Zach Maddan, J. Hamilton,
John Mitchell, Peter Cullaway, W. Vaughan.

Virginia, May 25, 1773.

Ran away early laſt December from Mount Pleaſant, in Spotſylvania county, Virginia, the abovementioned negro. I will give ten pounds Virginia currency reward to have him ſecured in any jail on this continent, on notice given in this Gazette, and twenty pounds reward if brought to Fredericksburg.

When he went off he procured a forged paſs ſigned with the name of William Smith, gentleman, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Spotſylvania, called himſelf and paſſed as a free man, by the name of Robert Alexander, but the above certificate will ſhew him to be a ſlave, as it is ſigned by ſeveral people who were formerly his owners. The dreſs he went off in was a dark Bath coat, a brown broad-cloth waiſtcoat, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, ſhoes, and braſs buckles; but as he is a cunning, artful villain, he may have changed his dreſs. He ſtole ſundry fine linen ſhirts, the property of my partner, Mr. William Heſlop, marked W H: he is tall, above ſix feet high, ſlim made, a very likely fellow, and is handy about all ſorts of plantation work, is by trade a ſawyer, having been bred to it from his infancy, and attended ſeveral ſaw-mills on the Eaſtern Shore, of which place he is a native; he likewiſe underſtands the houſe carpenters buſineſs.

I expect he has puſhed to the northward; indeed he was followed as far as Annapolis, from whence I imagined he croſſed the Bay. If taken up in Maryland or Pennſylvania, and delivered to Mr. David Kerr near Annapolis, Mr. James Jaffrey in Baltimore, or Mr. William Turnbull, merchant, Philadelphia, the above reward will be paid. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned to carry him off at their peril. JOHN MILLER.

June 8, 1773.

To be rented for a ſmall term of years, and entered on the 1ſt day of November,

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, and within a few Miles of Baltimore-town. The ſoil is good and the place properly calculated for farming, having every convenience on it for that trade. There may be had any quantity of grain in the ground this fall, not exceeding forty buſhels. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, who has alſo a very elegant room on a ſecond floor to let, ſuitable for a private gentleman.

3w WILLIAM JACOB.

Upper-Marlborough, June 4, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to acquaint his cuſtomers and friends in general, that he has imported from London, a neat aſſortment of tabbies, tickings, buckrams, braidings, ſilks and whalebone for carrying on the ſtay makers buſineſs. Thoſe gentlemen and ladies that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured on their having their work done in the neateſt manner, by

4w JOHN CONNER.

June 5, 1773.

ALL and every creditor and creditors of Col. James Baxter, or William Baxter, Eſq; late of Cæcil county, deceaſed, are requeſted to inform the ſubſcribers, or either of them, of the nature and amount of their ſeveral claims, that the ſame may be adjuſted and paid, ſo far as the ſaid eſtates ſhall extend, in ſuch order as the law directs. The debts to the ſaid eſtates, are alſo deſired to be as expeditious as poſſible in the diſcharge of their ſeveral debts without further notice, from

JOSEPH BAXTER,
w6 THOMAS JONES,
BARUCK WILLIAMS.

June 3, 1773.

WENT away on Monday the 17th of laſt month, a negro man, named Frank, about 30 years of age, of the common ſize, has many white hairs on his head: had on, an oſnabrig ſhirt, hempen roll trouſers, and Welch cotton waiſtcoat, ſuch as negroes generally have, and carried with him ſundry other articles of apparel that I cannot particularize here; he is an artful fellow, has been ſix years in the country, but ſpeaks Engliſh very indifferently, and has lately taken upon himſelf the practice of phyſick, in which employment he has againſt my conſent been countenanced by a few people, whoſe encouragement has been the means of his elopement. I will give 30 ſhilling for apprehending and bringing the ſaid negro to me, provided he is taken within 20 miles of Piſcataway; and if taken at a diſtance above 20 miles, and within 30, I will give 40 ſhillings; and if above 30 miles, I will pay a reward of 3 pounds, for delivering him at Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, to

4w THOMAS CLAGETT.

Elk-Ridge Landing, June 5, 1773.

To be ſold at publick auction the firſt Saturday in Auguſt, if fair, if not, the firſt fair Saturday after, for ſterling caſh, good London bills of exchange, or current money,

THE houſe and lot where Joſhua Dorſey now lives. There are on the lot, a good dwelling-houſe, 48 feet by 28, 2 ſtory high, with an addition to one end, 16 by 28, 5 rooms on a floor, with a paſſage through; the houſe quite new, a good cellar under it, 28 by 28, a good kitchen with a brick chimney, and a covered paſſage from the dwelling-houſe to the kitchen, 24 by 10, a good ſmoke-houſe and ſtable, oven and oven-houſe, a good garden well paled, and the poſts all locuſt and cedar, a good well with a pump in it; the whole improvements new and in good order; an excellent place for a publick-houſe, and well calculated either for publick or private life. There is one acre and one quarter of ground to the lot, which is under a rent of three guineas per year for ninety-nine years, and renewable for ever. by

tf JOSHUA DORSEY.

N. B. Will be rented after the day propoſed for ſale, if not ſold: alſo a billiard table to be ſold.

Cheſter-Town, May 2, 1773.

LOST from the ſtern of a ſmall ſchooner, off Barren Iſland, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, a large new pine canoe, thirty feet long, ſplit in her larboard quarter by laying in the ſun, which ſplit is newly caulked and pay'd with pitch, and has two iron clamps to keep it together; ſhe had about two fathom of new rope faſtened to her bow and two oars and one paddle underneath the thwarts. Whoever takes up ſaid canoe and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or lodges her with Mr. M'Hard at Annapolis, ſhall have a reward of twenty ſhillings.

3w WILLIAM GEDDIS.

THERE is at the ferry of Thomas Addiſon, a dark bay gelding, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I P joined together, a blaze face, and a ſaddle ſpot on his withers, both before. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

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